

SOIL INVERTEBRATES: MAJOR REFERENCE TEXTS¹**MYRIAPODA**

Scheller, U. 1984. Pauropoda (Myriapoda) from Canada. *Can. J. Zool.* 62: 2074–2091.

COLLEMBOLA

Fjellberg, A. 1985. Arctic Collembola. 1. Alaskan Collembola of the families Poduridae, Hypogastruridae, Odontellidae, Brachystomellidae and Neanuridae. *Ent. Scand. Suppl. No.* 21: 1–126.

A comprehensive monograph on the taxonomy, ecology and biogeography of 85 species of Alaskan Collembola, including 20 new species. Includes keys to genera and species.

ARCHNIDA (EXCEPT ACARI)

Preston-Mafham, R. and K. Preston-Mafham. 1984. *Spiders of the World*. Facts on File Publications, New York. 191 pp.

Non-technical introduction to the morphology, biology, ecology and taxonomy of the spiders with illustrations and colour photographs.

¹Corrections and Additions to *Quaestiones Entomologicae*, 21(4): 675–687 (1985).

BOOK REVIEWS

Mound, L. A. and A. K. Walker. 1986. Tubulifera (Insecta: Thysanoptera). No. 10. Fauna of New Zealand. 140 pp., 286 figs. Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research, Wellington, N. Z. \$ 16.25 (U.S.).

The first number of this fine series (Mound and Walker, 1982) treated the Thysanoptera-Terebrantia of New Zealand, and was reviewed by G.E. Ball in 1983 (*Quaest. Ent.* 19: 486-488). It recorded the presence of 51 species in 26 genera including six species new to science, 19 endemics, and 32 introduced into the islands from elsewhere (16 from Europe, six from the Old World tropics, four from the New World and seven from Australia.).

In this volume, the same authors provide similar coverage for representatives of the suborder Tubulifera- recording 68 species - 31 new - in 29 genera. A much higher proportion of tubuliferan thrips are endemic (43) and, of the remaining 25 species, 17 probably originated in Australia and only eight elsewhere. Thus, the total diversity of thrips now known in New Zealand stands at 119 (only 34 were noted in Wise's checklist of 1977). This compares with a known fauna of 95 species in Alberta (17 shared with New Zealand), 182 in Canada, 694 in North America, 158 in U.K., 491 in Europe, 647 in India, and 420 in Australia (probably less than half the actual fauna).

As in other numbers of the series, the authors provide information on distribution and faunal relationships, phylogeny and systematics, structures useful in species recognition, and life history and host relations (of 68 species, members of 25 are believed to feed on fungal spores, 26 on fungal hyphae or the products of fungal decay, two (and possibly five) species on mites, three species on mosses and nine on higher plants). The key to genera and species has 80 couplets and works well. Descriptions of genera and species are usually short and concise but are longer and more detailed for new taxa. Included for each species is information on colour, structure (separately for male and female and for each morph- most phlaeothripids exhibit wing polymorphism and have males similar to [gynaecoid] or larger than [oedemeroid] females), type data (new taxa only), material examined and remarks on distribution, life history and economic importance. Distribution maps are not provided because most species are known from only a few localities but the known range of each species is indicated by abbreviations referring to areas inscribed on a map on the inside back cover.

The book is beautifully produced on good quality paper and includes 122 references (there were 146 in No. 1), 286 clear, line drawings (264 in No. 1) and a taxonomic index covering both volumes. Figure 1 is a habitus drawing of a female of *Haplothrips niger* with key structures labelled, Figs. 2-6, the life history stages of *Teuchothrips disjunctus*, and Figs. 7-286, drawings of particular structures of each species. The two volumes together total 253 pp., cost \$22.00 (U.S.) and are a superb introduction to the study of Thysanoptera. They should go far to stimulate interest in these fine little animals not only in New Zealand but throughout the world.

B.S. Heming
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